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phology, suborders on the form of aperture and operculum, and families on the presence of cardelles, lyrula, ovicells, and radicells.

With the increased recognition of the value of bryozoans as horizon-markers, the student will find this systematic report a reference of constant value.

A. C. McF.

Louisiana Lignite. By Robert Glenk. Department of Conservation, Division of Economic Geology, State of Louisiana, Bull. No. 8. New Orleans, 1921.

Although Louisiana lignite has been consistently mapped on all fuel maps of late years as a possible source of low-grade fuels, it has not until recently begun to receive the attention that it merits. The report here reviewed shows a gratifying interest by the state of Louisiana in its available resources—an interest that, since the days of Harris' and Veatch's work on the state survey, appeared to have flagged.

The lignite of Louisiana is of Eocene age and distributed vertically in the Wilcox, Claiborne, and Jackson groups. It varies in thickness from a few inches to twenty feet. Interesting paleobotanical collections have been made from it. In the adjacent states of Texas and Arkansas lignite is mined in considerable quantities by stripping the overburden, or by the room-and-pillar method where the dip of the lignite bed is appreciable; similar methods, though not yet used in Louisiana, might well be applied there in the future.

Figures expressing the lignite reserves of the state are not presented; they would be interesting and useful. Analyses of several Louisiana lignites yielded the following:

	Percentage
Moisture	5–47
Volatile combustible matter	30–75
Fixed carbon	5–40

The highest thermal value obtained was 8,046 B.T.U.'s. The analyses presented show Louisiana lignite to be of an intermediate grade. With destructive distillation the end products were:

	Percentage
Aqua ammonia	20–30
Tar	4.5–5
Carbonized residue	50–56
Gas and loss	18–20

The carbonized residue has a heating value equal to good anthracite; an average ton of lignite yields 8,000 cubic feet of gas (mainly hydrogen, methane, and carbon monoxide) with a heating value of 450 B.T.U.'s per cubic foot; this is a higher value than producer gas or Mond gas, but lower than coal gas or natural gas.

In general it appears that the chief use to which Louisiana (and probably all Gulf Coast) lignite can be put is in the briquetting of the carbonized lignite, with the recovery of the tar and ammonia as by-products and the utilization of the gas in producing electric power. Such a use avoids the difficulties involved in shipping and storing the combustible fuel, and makes available to the Gulf States, where hydraulic power is not always obtainable, a cheap source of electricity.

The report, although in a large measure a compendium of other works on the subject, presents a series of original and very careful fuel analyses, and is a most valuable addition to the scanty information on the subject of the geology and technology of utilizing Louisiana lignites.

C. H. B., JR.

A Glossary of the Mining and Mineral Industry. By ALBERT H. FAY. U.S. Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 95. Pg. 754. Washington, 1920.

This glossary constitutes a noteworthy contribution to mining literature. It contains about 20,000 terms; these include both technical and purely local terms, relating to metal-mining and coal-mining, quarrying, and the recovery of petroleum and natural gas, as well as many metallurgical terms. It includes also the names of useful and important common minerals and rocks, and geological terms. The glossary presents, in a single comprehensive volume, essentially all of the terms in use in the mineral industries in English-speaking countries, together with most of the Spanish terms in use in the United States and in Latin America. In addition it includes terms relating to ceramics and glass-making, foundry practice, railway and building construction, electrical installation and power-plant equipment, and chemical terms relating to metallurgical practice. E. S. B.

Geology of the Yellow Pine Cinnabar District, Idaho. By E. S. LARSON and E. C. LIVINGSTON. U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 715 E. Pp. 12. Washington, 1920.

The Yellow Pine cinnabar district, in Valley County, Idaho, is about 70 miles from the town of Cascade. The cinnabar ore bodies appear to be in irregular lenses or chimneys of silicification in limestones which have been intruded by dikes and irregular bodies of rhyolite